Documenting SQL Tables and Views of Different Types

Tables and view of the following SQL systems can be documented in Predict:

- Adabas SQL
- Adabas D
- DB2
- Oracle
- Ingres
- Informix
- Sybase

Adabas SQL Server

Overview

There are two methods of documenting Adabas tables:

- **Files of Type A(SQL)**
  If an Adabas table corresponds **exactly** to a base table in Adabas SQL Server, it can be documented as a file of type A (SQL). The Adabas file must not contain groups structures or multiple value fields. Rotated fields are not supported with this method. This method is retained for reasons of compatibility with earlier Predict versions.
- **Files of Type AT**
  Tables can also be documented with files of type AT (Adabas cluster table). Files of this type can be understood as userviews to an Adabas file. See Adabas Cluster Table.

Adabas SQL **views** are documented with files of type B. See Adabas SQL View.

Naming Conventions

The following naming conventions apply to files documenting Adabas SQL Server tables and views (files of type AT, B).

Upper / lower case

If the parameter General Defaults > Miscellaneous > Upper/lower case / Object ID is set to L, the following attributes are stored in upper and lower case as entered:

- File ID (object IDs containing lower case letters are not recommended)
- Derived field expressions
- SQL verifications
- Check expressions
- Constraint names

See also section Defaults in the **Predict Administration documentation**.

Length

Table/View names for Adabas SQL Server objects can have up to 32 characters.

Permitted characters

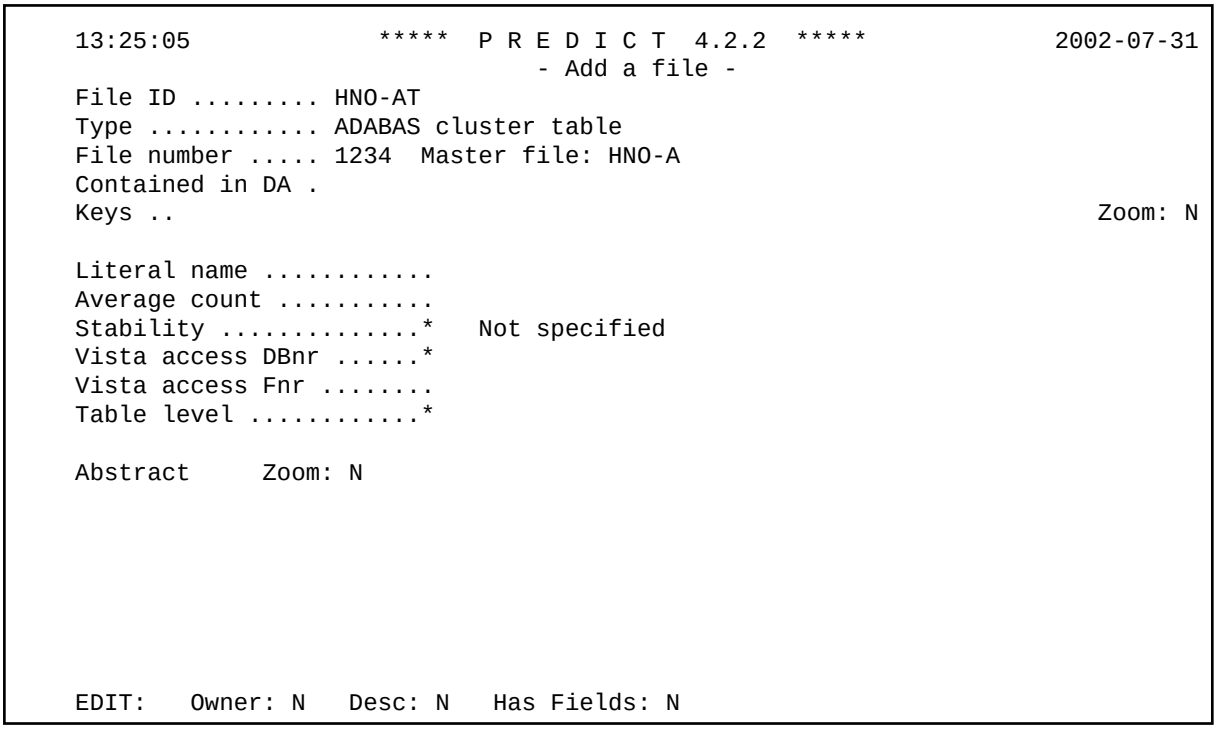
See overview of permitted characters in the section Naming Conventions.

Qualifier

The identifier of a table or view must be given in qualified form: the schema identifier, a delimiter and the table/view name. A hyphen is used as a delimiter (not a period as in SQL). An example: SYSSAG-SYSCOLUMNS. Hyphens in names are treated as follows:

- When a table/view is generated from a Predict file object, the hyphen is transformed into a period (.).
- Because hyphens are used as delimiters, only one hyphen can occur in the SQL identifier. Column names must not contain a hyphen.
- The hyphen can be used as a minus sign or negative sign in the field expression or the subselect clause and must then be preceded by a blank.

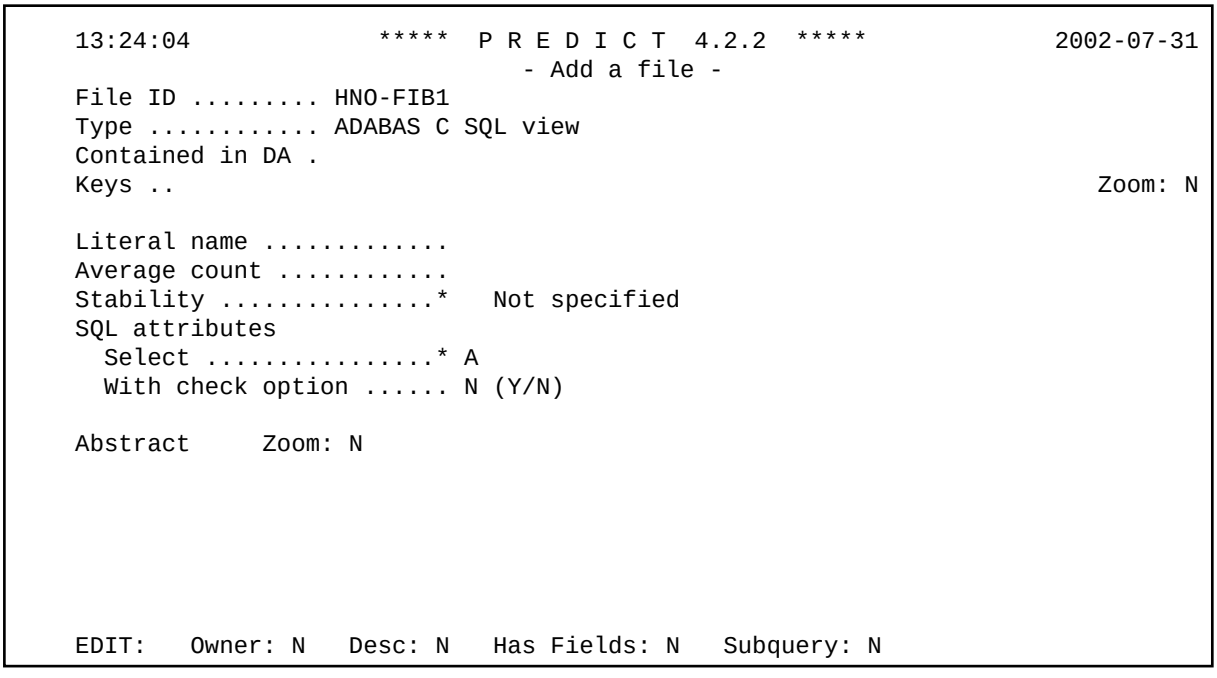
Adabas Cluster Table



Note:
Parameters not listed below are described in other sections of this documentation:
Parameters common to all object types, for example Keys, are described under Global Attributes.
Parameters common to all file types, for example Literal name, are described under Common File Attributes.
See also Common Parameters for SQL File Types.

Parameters	
File ID	See Naming Conventions.
Contained in DA	ID of the database object containing the file.
Table level	**0** Only "flat" structures are permitted (no MU or PE fields). **1** For defining multiple fields and periodic groups. **2** For defining multiple fields within a periodic group. There are two methods of documenting periodic groups and multiple value fields in AT files: • If the occurrences of PE/MU fields are **fixed**, you can use rotated fields in the AT file. • If the occurrences of PE/MU fields are **variable**, use subtables (AT files at level 1 or level 2). For more information see the section Adabas SQL Server in the Predict and Other Systems documentation.

Adabas SQL View



Note:
Parameters not listed below are described in other sections of this documentation:
Parameters common to all object types, for example Keys, are described under Global Attributes.
Parameters common to all file types, for example Literal name, are described under Common File Attributes.
See also Common Parameters for SQL File Types.

Parameters	
File ID	See Naming Conventions.
Contained in DA	ID of the database object containing the file.

